The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6827.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Five-and.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half year to advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 33 0
including postage ..... „ 36 0
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 12 As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

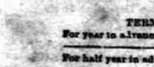
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 24th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.) Captain D. Reynolson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
17th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
22nd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in or out) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 26	£ 18	£ —
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 5
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 6
„ Marseilles	£ 66	£ 36	£ 14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. B. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Donno, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	34		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	59	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

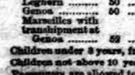
For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer THETIS, will leave Bombay for Trieste about the 20th January. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
Aden	£16	£ 5-15
Suez	£23	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 240 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia, to the Port of Trieste.

The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's boat Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, comprising from three to six days to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., in which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamer's plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 3 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-15 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Brindisi from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, Shipped by Steamers under any Flag transhipped from other Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HIS TORIAN, Captain Tuttoy, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£ 36
Port Said ..... 38 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool ..... 50 }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of CARGO, per B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. ARABIA, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY without delay.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London also at 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Sepoy emeutary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI.....	£11. £8.	To ROME.....	£12- 6 £ 8-12.
„ VENICE	£12-15 £9-15.	„ PARIS	£20-12 £15-15.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine First-class Screw Steamer TAGUS, Captain J. T. Gray, 1,554 tons, will sail about the middle of January 1871, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. Apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 23rd December 1870.

NOTICE.—The Office of the EXAMINER of CLAIMS will be OPEN during the CHRISTMAS VACATION on SATURDAY the 24th and SATURDAY the 31st December, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

W. E. GORDON,
Officiating Accountant General.

22nd December 1870.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 24th to THURSDAY the 29th instant (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January 1871.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

MR. CYPRIANO SALDANHA (a String Bandmaster, and accessory to the late *Don Jose*), who had the honour to conduct MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS during the BOMBAY ASSEMBLY'S and FREEMASON'S BALLS, begs to inform the Public that he has removed to No. 8, Horta Bakes (Dukar Wady Lane). He begs to warn the public who have no personal knowledge of the Advertiser against impositions practised by certain individuals who have personated him as Bandmaster or Member of his Band. He undertakes to give lessons on Violin, Guitar, &c., Tuning and teaching Pianoforte.

Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

EPPS'S COCOA.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

In sealed Canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs., each at per lb.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
	1 3	1 6

BY THE

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS,

In a variety of neat and handsome patterns, from, each, Rs. 2 to, per pair, Rs. 100.

WICKS for the same, per doz. As. 10; per gross Rs. 5.

TREBLY-REFINED KEROSINE OIL.

1 doz. (Wine) quarts Rs. 6, Original Tin of 5 gallons Rs. 11.

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,	Honey,	Oatmeal,	
Elder Flower,	Lavender.	Rose,	
Glycerine,	Marshmallow,	Sunflower Oil.	

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Messrs. GEO. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform their Constituents, they will REMOVE from No. 24 to No. 30, Meadow Street, on 1st January 1871.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1871, FOR INDIA.

MAP OF THE WORLD GRATIS.

ALL the OFFICE EDITIONS of the above WORK contain a MAP of the WORLD, showing the new Telegraph Lines, and every Diary is materially improved and arranged to meet the requirements of our Indian and Colonial friends.

For further information see Prospectuses, to be obtained gratis from any Bookseller or Storekeeper, and the Table of Contents.

To guide those who may not have used our Books before, we append the following list of the Editions most universally adopted by:—

The ARMY.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, and the Scribbling series; the former in morocco and russia sprinz lock cases.

BANKERS and BROKERS.—Same as Merchants (see below).

CLERGYMEN of every denomination.—Nos. 2, 8, 9, 10, 12 colarged, 12, 14 enlarged, 14, the "Clerical Tablet Diary," 15, 16, 17, 18, and 1s., and Letts's Sermon and Preachers' Register.

DOCTORS.—The "Medical," "Appointment," "Monthly or Professional," and Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, and Letts's Medical Diary.

ENGINEERS, BUILDERS & SURVEYORS.—Nos 1, 2, 8, and the Rough Diaries, plain or interleaved blotting, and Letts's Sectional Books and Paper.

FARMERS.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, plain and interleaved blotting, and the Broad 1s.

GENTLEMEN.—Nos. 51, 1, 6, 9, 10, 12 cnl, 18, 20 and 22 in lock cases, and wallets of russia and morocco, also the "Perpetual Diaries."

INSURANCE COMPANIES and AGENTS.—Nos. 51, 1, 8, 12 enl., 12, 18, the Broad 1s., and 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and Letts's Sectional Paper for Calculations.

LADIES.—Nos. 12, 18, 20, 22, 17, Card Case Almanac, in fancy leather, silk, and other bindings, and the various Housekeepers and Washing Books.

THE FANCY LEATHER POCKET SERIES, in roan, russia calf and sealskin, suited for Christmas and New Year's presents, is unsurpassed for finish and style, and kept by most of the principal stationers.

MERCHANTS.—Nos. 51, 52, 53, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and the B or Ds. and Cs. series.

THE NAVY.—Same as Army (see above).

PHYSICIANS.—Same as Doctors (see above).

RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Same as Insurance Companies (see above).

SOLICITORS and the Legal Profession.—Nos. 51, 1, 8, 9, 18, and the B, C, and Ds.

TRADESMEN.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, the B or Ds. and Cs. series and Nos. 31, 32 33, 34, 35, 36.

VESTRIES.—The Clerical "Tablet Diary" and Letts's Parish and Preachers' Registers.

WAREHOUSEMEN.—Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, Broad 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 17, 21 and 23.

In addition to the usual contents of Letts's Diaries, the following Tables have been added this year for the first time:—

British Possessions, with Date of Acquisition, Governors, their salaries, &c.,
Calendar for 1871, Historical and General.
Colonial Banks, Rates of Postage, and Telegrams.
Colonial Bishops and their Salaries.
Colonial Governments and their Representatives.
Colonial Official Passage Allowances.
Freeth Mixtures.
Holidays at Public Offices at India and Australasia.
Indian Board of Government in London.
Latitudes and Longitudes of places in India, Australasia, China and Japan.
Observatories, Latitudes and Longitudes of Colonial and Continental.
Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Passenger Rates.
„ Time Table.
Precedency, Colonial order of.
Presidential Members of Government.
Rainfall Measurements.
Temperature Tables, average throughout the world.
Wages Table, Indian.
Weights and Measures, Indian.

Letts, Son & Co., London, Oct. 1870.

NOTICES.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY. For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1871.

Tenders will be received up to Noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner of Customs' Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 20th December 1870.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 3rd January 1871, at 2 P.M., at the Government Reclamation Work Yard, Moody Bay, Two Pairs of small highly-finished OSCILLATING ENGINES with BOILERS, &c., Expansion Cap Machinery, Shafting, &c., intended for Theodore, late Emperor of Abyssinia; also a lot of Old Copper, Firewood, &c.

Catalogues, and any further information, may be obtained from the undersigned.

F. R. WILSON,
Storekeeper, Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 20th December 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January 1871.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FANCY WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 50 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LASHING BALES PRESSED by this Company during 1871:

Each Press to be supplied with Seventeen experienced and expert Men, and Tenders to be left at the Company's Office on or before FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, and to be endorsed as "Tenders for supply of Lashers."

By order of the Directors,
BRUCE, BROWN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

FREERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 156 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th of January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.

To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.

To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.

And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Freere Land Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

FREERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD in accordance with Section 156 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 on TUESDAY, the 17th January 1871, at 3 P.M., at No. 1 Church Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive the Final Account of the Liquidator.

To resolve that this Company be finally wound up.

To determine as to the disposition of the Books of the Company.

And to consider such other matter as may be brought before the Meeting.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator, Freere Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

14th December 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariat,
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Horse Brushes.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Corn Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

BYCULLA TUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45	
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ... „	60	
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ... „	65	
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton: The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... ... each	7	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool shirts	9½	

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks		12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto		21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan		20½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread...		21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped		23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped ... do. ... do. ...	15	to 18
BADHAM'S	Super ... do. ... do. ...	18	to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... ... per pair	6	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino ... do.	5	to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino ... do.	5½	to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7	
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	7	
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½	
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½	

COLLARS.
All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford" "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders. „ ...	6	
White Irish Cambric ... ... „ ...	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... „ ...	10½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched ... ... „	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched ... ... „	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to 3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Ring...	2½	to 3
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each...	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 50
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

		Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each ...	2½	
Fine gold Front Studs	per set ...	12	to 45
Fine gold Links	... ...	18	to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	... ...	12	to 35

"Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each ...	2½	
Front Studs	per set ...	5	
Solitaires	per pair...	5	to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels	per doz. ...	10, 12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels... ...	„ ...	20	to 25
Brown Turkish Bath Towels... ...	„ ...	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops...	26
30 Inches Flat Tops...	20
33 Inches Flat Tops...	31
36 Inches Flat Tops...	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

	Rs.
27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS,
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches	50

A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c.
Canvas Clothes Bags... ... ... 5½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... ... per pair...	25	
Rug Straps	1½	2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ...	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality ...	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS— Eglington ... ... Falkland ... ... Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS— Eglington ... ... Falkland ... ... Sandon ... ... Ex. quality ditto	10 0 12 0
BLACK FELT HATS— Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft) "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Ely" "Chester" "Ascot," Tyrol Hats ... ... Soft Felt Hats ... ... Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ...	7 8 8 8 4 0 to 8 0	

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White ...	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
OF
TAILORING.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND shares steady. Government paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value per share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.				
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	990
40,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	250
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
6,500	100	all	Nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	130
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
12,000	150	150	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all	Nil	Improvement Land & Fire Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 235
...	£20	£19 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 shares 125
...	£ 6	£1 10 0	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£18	£19 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares 200

PRESS COMPANIES.

250	5,000	2,250	250 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
300	2,000	1,100	Nil.	Allcard Co. Kurrachee	715
250	3,330	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	1,000	2000	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
300	3,000	all	2250	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	50	Ditto. New	550
500	1,500	all	900	Colaba Press Co.	600
250	2,000	all	500	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	2,000	1,800	600	Franji Cowasji Press	1,060
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
300	5,000	1,500	100 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
200	1,000	1,000	37½ ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	365
128	2,500	all	950	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
750	1,000	750	75 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	7,000	all	150 ps.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,100
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	80	Albert Mills Co.	1,225
500	2,500	all	125*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	200
1670	150	150		Branch Mills	145
800	5,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,275
250	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,700
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,065
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,120
620	1,500	1,300	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
11,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g Co.	20
600	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Trescher & Co.	380

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dividend.		
...	500	7½	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay
...	5	15½	Do.	Do. China
...	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	...	East India Bank's
...	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
...	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.
...	3,600	2,447	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	15 days' sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	103
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cen
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	16-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	1 06-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ratnagherry.

Bizge, Major, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Peshawur.

Warner, Lieutenant, Bengal 20th Hussars, on sick certificate, from Umballa.

Wilson, Captain, Bengal 105th Light Infantry, on sick certificate, from Meerut.

Ader, Surgeon, Bombay 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj

Dent, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Farquharson, Captain, 21st Hussars, on sick certificate, from Lucknow.

Gibbons, Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.

Green, Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

Molyneux, Captain, 1st Bengal N. I., on furlough, from Agra.

Price, Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

Waudby, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

Trench, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

Harcourt, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Kangra

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Beale, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Adam, Captain and Adjutant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Hobson, Captain and Quarter Master, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Stewart, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Grant, Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Nasrath, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to sea and colonies.

Morris, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Matheran.

Bovey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st December, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Regiment N. I.—Captain T. E. Strong, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Captain J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

That part of G. O. No. 691, 12th November, appointing Lieutenant Stevens to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern 1st Cavalry, is cancelled.

The Head-Quarters of the Army will return to Poona on 29th instant and be established at Bombay on the 10th January 1870.

Captain J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, qualified at Hythe as first class Inspector of Musketry.

The undermentioned officers have qualified to act as Instructors in army signalling:—

Captain J. G. McRae, Staff Corps, Captain F. S. Lenocck, General list.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baigrie, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain (Local Major) H. P. P. Phillips (E Battery 9th Brigade) from 15th December 1870 to 31st January 1871, to remain at Kirkee, on medical certificate; Lieutenant W. A. Eden (H Battery 9th Brigade) from 23rd November 1870 to 22nd December 1870, to Bombay on medical certificate.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 21st December, 1870.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. T., Staff Assistant Surgeon Lamb, arrived from England for Poona duty in this division, is directed to do duty at the General Depot.

With reference to Division Orders No. 131 of the 17th instant, Major Hogg, Assistant Quarter Master General P. D. A., having been reported well, will assume charge of his office from Captain Hall from this date.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain L. Russell, Staff Corps, Political Assistant, Kattywar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain S. S. Dalmahoy, General List, Bombay Infantry, attached to the 7th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Referring to General Order No. 784, dated 16th November last, officiating Sub-Conductor Sadlier, of the Bengal Commissariat Department, is granted leave not as a Warrant, but as a Non-Commissioned Officer.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from 11th December 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Stratford Morison Hay.

Lieutenant Cecil FitzHenry Lewis Way.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Samuel Swinton Jacob, 10th December 1870.

Lieutenant Francis Ward Major, 10th December 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Willis Godfrey, 11th December 1870.

Lieutenant Henry Lowther Nutt, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the 11th December 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from 10th December 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Major Arthur Frederick Battye.

Major William Young Herries Shortt.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Henderson James.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from 10th December 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain Alexander Wardrop.

Captain Thomas Bell.

Captain Stewart Fellows.

Captain James Arthur Gayer.

Major A. W. Graham, Staff Corps, Examiner Pay Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, from the 28th of January next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. H. Coxe, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in March next, under Rule 2 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Bowen, Staff Corps, Second in Command 3rd Regt. N. I.

Major J. T. Hill, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 14th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon W. Niven, M.D., Superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

Major G. E. Naylor, Staff Corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 28th November to the 31st December 1870, on medical certificate.

Consequent on the return of Major M. W. Willoughby, Assistant Commissary General, second class, from furlough, the following reversions are made in the Commissariat Department from the 20th November 1870:—

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Timothy Foley to be Conductor, and Magazine Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor John Burchel to be Sub-Conductor from the 10th October 1870, in succession to Frye, deceased.

Sub-Conductor John McIntosh to be Acting Conductor from 16th October 1870, vice Foley, promoted.

Magazine Sergeant George Ferguseon to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 10th October 1870, vice Burchell, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointment is confirmed:—

Mr. W. H. D. Howe, 2nd Officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel "Sind," was appointed Acting First Officer of that vessel from 15th June 1870, vice Dunn, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 4 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Fraser Sinclair Hore to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

Mr. J. Fernandez, acting second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Coompta, in the Canara district, is allowed leave of absence for two and a half months on private affairs, under clause 1 of section 12 of the Uncovenanted Service Absence Rules of 1864.

Mr. Shriniwas Ramchundra Behatti to act as second class first grade, Subordinate Judge at Coompta, in the Canara district, during the absence of Mr. J. Fernandez on leave, or until further orders.

Bhicoo Dajee, Esq., is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay in succession to William Forsyth Hunter, Esq. from the 20th instant.

Azum Goorooroo Divakur, Head Carcoon of the Moodebehl talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kullad hee district.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George Balfour Spring to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. T. H. Leach, appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Sattara district.

Mr. E. T. Candy resumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad from Mr. E. Hosking, on the 16th instant, before noon.

Mr. E. Neale is confirmed in the appointment of Town Magistrate of Sukkur.

Mr. Muneram Wutumull, Mooktyarker of Tatta, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kurrachee district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Mackenzie, C.S., is appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Nassick, continuing to act as Second Assistant till further orders.

Mr. T. H. Leach, C.S., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, from the 15th October last.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant:—

Hindustani—Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, and Mr. T. H. Leach.

Marathi—Mr. T. S. Hamilton.

Mr. A. H. Unwin has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona from the 14th October last.

The services of Captain J. G. McRae are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon L. S. Bruce is confirmed in the appointment of Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., received charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division (in addition to his own duties) from Major-General Tremenheere, C.B., R.E., on the afternoon of the 9th December 1870.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. P. Jacob has been appointed to act as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College until further orders. Mr. Jacob assumed charge of his appointment on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. E. T. Leith, LL.M., has been appointed to act as Government Professor of Law with effect from the 9th October last, the date of Mr. O'Leary's departure on leave.

Mr. Vithal Narrain Pathak, M.A., has been appointed to act as Head Master of the Poona High School until further orders. Mr. Vithal Narrian Pathak, assumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant before noon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Casco	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	H. M. S. Dasmar	Ensore	Kurrachee.
	H. C. S. May Frere		Thijere.
	Punjaub (s).	Starratt	Calcutta, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Behar (s)	Blake	China, &c.
	Mount Royal	Wilmot	Galle.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingsmill	Coast and Goa.
	Delaware (s)	Fisher	Calcutta.

The ship E. F. Gabaine, Klencke, to Cabo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 19 Himalaya (s) ....Atkinson .....Rangoon, Dec. 15.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 17 Moollan (s)].....Babot .....Suez.
Meimam (s) ..... Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17 Moollan (s) .....Babot .....Calcutta.
Meimam (s) ..... Galle.
Garland ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—22ND DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Greenwood (s), 20 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Atlanta, 10 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Tagus (s), 2 packages implements, Remington & Co.; 2 casks tallow, Heptools Allibhoy; 6 cases foolscap paper.

Vigilante, 1,339 tons coals, W. Nicol & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 10 cases port and 20 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wennington, 17 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 8 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 6 cases printed books, Hajee Ebram bin Kajee Noor Mamed.

FROM SUEZ.

Behar (s), 10 cases chatnipagoo, Payne & Co.

2 cloppds (s), 1 case paper and envelopes, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—22ND DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbian (s), 160 bales wool, Jetha Vurrya; 190 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Narundass Nursee; 55 bales wool, Huridass Gangjee; 55 bales wool. Doongersee Gopejee

Deccan (s), 30 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 38 bales cotton Muthoordass Lowjee; 31 bales cotton, Bunsilal Abeerchund.

Historian (s), 30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, G. Sieg & Co.; 170 bales cotton, Tookaram Canowa; 105 bales cotton, Heerjee Nageee & Co.; 36 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 54 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 200 bales cotton, Gunoshdass Nursingdass; 125 bales cutton, Cullianjee Petamber; 2 bales cotton, Tookaram Canowa; 38 bales cotton, Dewjee Hurry; 100 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 30 bales cotton, Khimjee Bhowanjee.

Ballarat, 50 bales cotton, Visgambhoo Khesen & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Ascurow Khimgor; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee: 90 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Bhowruw Bhugujee; 1 case gumolibanum, Gaddum & Co.

Mabel, 28 bales cotton, Moorjee Veljee & Co.; 12 bales cotton, Lilladhur Jawarchund.

Gitana, 150 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Nadowjee; 34 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Heerjee; 31 bales cotton, Nemsook Shobanee; 200 bales cotton, Sherwlall Motecalal; bales cotton, Cullianjee Petamber; 200 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Victoria Cross, 14 bales cotton, Yusonjee Vurya; 80 bales gunny bags, Jewraj Gocouldass.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 16 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 7 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Deccan (s), 71 pieces E. teeth, Shurriff Dervesh; 4 chests tea and 2 bundles silk, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 49 pieces E. teeth, Hyntoola Goolam Momed; 45 boxes scores aloes, Mooljebhoy Jewraz; 159 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 13 cases cardamons, W. Nicol & Co.

Parana, 425 boxes wine, Remington & Co.; 46 chests gum, F. Chambers; 44 cases gum, Sharafbhoy Sallay Momed.

Saladin, 75 bags galls, Soonderdass Vagjee; 84 bales skins Mamudbhoy Abdool Rahman & Co.; 221 Colombo root, Hassonbhoy Goolam Hoosun.

FOR TRIESTE.

Columbian (s), 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Deccan (s), 30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Deccan (s), 3 boxes indigo, Joseph Anthony.

FOR ADEN.

Deccan (s), 10 bundles E. teeth, Adumjee Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet letters will be forwarded on eight annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

31st December 1870.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee on December or.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kossara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattinwar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Joypore.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Cheeson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Dresscher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of SELECTED WORKS of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ART and SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, to be OPENED at SOUTH KENSINGTON on 1st May 1871.—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to SEND ARTICLES for Exhibition only, or for Exhibition and Sale, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Central Committee, either personally or by letter, at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, without loss of time.

The objects in the first Exhibition will consist of the following classes:—

I.—FINE ARTS APPLIED OR NOT APPLIED TO WORKS OF UTILITY.

1.—Painting of all kinds in oil, water colors, distemper, wax enamel, and on glass, porcelain, mosaics, &c.

2.—Sculpture, modelling, carving and chasing in marble, stone, wood, terra-cotta, metal, ivory, glass, precious stones, and any other materials.

3.—Engravings, lithography, photography, &c.

4.—Architectural designs, drawings, and models.

5.—Tapestries, carpets, embroideries, shawls, lace, &c., shown not as manufactures, but for the fine art of their designs in form or color.

6.—Designs for all kinds of decorative manufactures.

7.—Copies of ancient or mediæval pictures, mosaics, enamels, reproductions in plaster, fictile ivory, electrotypes of fine ancient works of art, &c.

II.—SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS AND NEW DISCOVERIES OF ALL KINDS.

III.—MANUFACTURES.

(a).—Pottery of all kinds, viz., earthenware, stone-ware, porcelain, parian, &c., including terra-cottas used in buildings; with any new raw materials, new machinery, and processes for the preparation of such manufactures.

(b).—Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; with any raw produce from new sources or newly prepared, and new machinery for woolen and worsted manufactures.

(c).—Educational.

1.—School buildings, fittings, furniture, &c.

2.—Books, maps, globes, instruments, &c.

3.—Appliances for physical training, including toys and games.

4.—Specimens and illustrations of modes of teaching Fine Art, Natural History, and Physical Science.

C. R. OVANS,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Local Committee.

Honorary Secretary's Office, Bombay
Local Committee, 22nd December 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—ROBERTS—December 22nd, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, B.A., Henry Lewis, Esq., Bombay, of Messrs. Polly & Co., to Mary Audin, relict of the late R. Roberts, Esq., of Messrs. Nicol & Co., and eldest daughter of the late Francis Clough, Esq., Bombay.

DENT—SOMKYNS—December 20th, at Ahmedabad, by the Rev. W. Clark, Chaplain, Henry Francis Dent, Captain 3rd K. O. Hussars, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Rev. John Somkyns.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LOWIS—December 17th, at Hazareebugh, the wife of Captain N. Lowis, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

BEAMES—December 16th, at Cuttack, the wife of John Beames Esq., C.S., Magistrate of Balasore, of a daughter.

THOMAS—December 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. O. Thomas, of the E. B. Railway Carriage Department, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

MACMULLEN—December 14th, at Nowshera, the wife of Fred. Macmullen, Esq., Lieutenant Station Staff, of a son.

ROSS—At Dehrah, the wife of H. G. Ross, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

SHEEN—December 12th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Charles J. Sheen, East Indian Railway of a daughter.

PHILIPS—December 16th, at Sunnyseat, Simla, the wife of George de Rhé Philipe, Esq., of a son.

BUDD—December 17th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. E. Budd, of a daughter.

[MARRIAGE.

HEWSON-HUGGINS—December 15th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. W. Adams, J. T. Hewson, Conductor, Ordnance Commissariat Department, to Mrs. Mary Eliza, relict of the late Conductor W. Huggins, of the Army Commissariat Department.

DEATHS.

ENGLEBRIGHT—December 11th, at Gazeeabad, of typhus fever, Lydia Charlotte, wife of John Englebright, in the 29th year of her age.

SIMONDS—December 14th, at Nowshera, Agnes Maud, infant daughter of Major R. S. Simonds, 31st P. I., aged 10 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1870.

IT does not appear to be known to the outward world how nearly railway communication between Bombay and Madras is advanced towards completion.

BOMBAY.

KATTYWAR.—The local Government opened post offices in several places in the province of Kattywar on the 15th inst.

NEW JUSTICE.—We observe that Mr. Fraser Salter Hore, solicitor, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Bombay.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During November last there were in all one hundred cases disposed of in the Small Cause Court under the extended jurisdiction.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Small Cause Court will be closed from this day (Friday) till the 2nd January next, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas holidays.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The High Court will be closed on its Original Side from the 24th instant to the 9th proximo, both days inclusive. The offices will be open for emergent business only from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, except on Saturdays.

THE S.S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Miss Chester. For Goa—Mr. and Mrs Dugina. For Beypore—Mr. Kenouf, and seventeen deck passengers.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—We would remind our readers that the annual examination of, and distribution of prizes to, the pupils of the Scottish Education Society's Schools takes place this afternoon at a quarter to five o'clock in the Byculla Branch School (old Adelphi Family Hotel).

SUICIDE.—The body of Amichund Bhowan, a Hindoo barber, was found by the police on Monday, lying on the beach in Back Bay. It is supposed that the man committed suicide by cutting his throat whilst in a state of temporary insanity, and then jumped into the water. Further enquiries are being made into the case.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE has intimated that he will not sit during the holidays sanctioned by Government. One magistrate will sit at the Girgaum Police Court and the other at the Fort Police Court, in the early mornings, daily, for the despatch of emergent business during the holidays commencing from to-morrow.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 12th December 1870, Rs. 10,32,992; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 67,632; total balance, Rs. 11,00,624. There are in addition 48,979 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB performed their celebrated play of Roostum and Burjore a third time on Wednesday night before a full house. The sweetness of the Persian tongue, the ancient enthusiastic bravery of the Eranees, and their splendid dresses, were all displayed to advantage in the acting, the combat on horseback, and in their singing. In place of the farce of Bholeymes, there were gymnastic and acrobatic exercises and a brilliant display of dissolving views.

FOUR new steamers for the P. and O. Company are under construction by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and will all be completed next year, and will probably be launched as follows:—The Khedive, 3,390 tons, 600-h.p., in January; the Mirzapore, 3,390 tons, 600-h.p., in March; the Peking, 3,000 tons, 600-h.p., in September; and the Agra, 3,000 tons 600-h.p., in November. The Ripon and the Syria, which have been for so long a time in the Company's service, have been taken by Messrs. Caird and Co. in part payment for the new steamers. Messrs. Denny and Brother, Dumbarton, are building the Indus, 2,850 tons, 450-h.p., which will probably be ready next March.

WARRANT OFFICERS.—The Government of India have ruled that the scale of messing contributions prescribed in G. G. O., No. 849 of 1868, to be recovered from commissioned officers provided with free passages on board sea-going vessels from port to port in India, should be held to be applicable to the superior grades of warrant officers [Deputy Commissary, Assistant Commissary, Deputy Assistant Commissary] similarly furnished with passages, from whom contributions should be levied with reference to their honorary commissioned rank. As such warrant officers, like commissioned officers of relative substantive rank, are allowed first class or cabin accommodation on board-ship, they will be in a similar relative position as regards payment of passage money for their families, as well as regards the arrangements necessary for their messing—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE SHERWELL BRIDGE.—We understand that the construction of the Sherwell bridge will commence immediately Captain Seton, of the Royal Engineers, has proceeded to the spot.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 22.

No. 5 BATTERY 6TH BRIGADE arrived here from Belgaum on Tuesday morning last, and left for Aden by this morning's train, under the command of Colonel Henry. It consisted of four officers, four sergeants, two trumpeters, one apothecary, nine women, eleven children, seventy-one rank and file, one tindal, two hospital apprentices, and six lascars.—*Ibid.*

THE Detachment 108th Regiment arrived here from Belgaum on Tuesday morning, under the command of Major H. C. McLeod. It consisted of one major, one captain, one lieutenant, two ensigns, one surgeon, seven staff sergeants, five drummers, seven corporals, sixty-four women, one hundred and twenty-five children, one hundred and eighty-one rank and file, and two hospital apprentices.—*Ibid.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEWIS PELLY, our Political Resident at Bushire, is, it is said, very strongly in favor of the opening of "the Euphrates route" by a line of railway from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean. Colonel Pelly's opinion will have its weight in the decision on this stoutly-contested scheme.—*Pioneer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 20th Dec. was 382, being 15 more than in the preceding week, 47 more than the total of the week ending 21st Dec. 1869, and 52 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 17 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	Total reported birth in the week each sex & still-born.	
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	6	1	
Fort, Southern	39,936	...	3	1	1	0	1	...	19	...	4
Fort, Northern	37,809	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	
Esplanade	75,469	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	13	...	
Market	41,452	...	6	...	4	2	2	...	15	...	
Mandvee	41,446	...	6	...	...	2	2	...	10	...	
Chuckla	60,092	...	11	1	4	2	3	1	31	...	
Umbrawaree	60,320	...	7	...	3	3	1	...	14	...	
Dhobeetalao	71,730	1	5	3	...	2	1	...	22	3	
Pinjrapole	22,520	...	3	...	1	1	4	...	10	...	
Khetwaree	30,282	1	3	...	1	1	3	...	20	...	
Khetwaree	33,452	...	12	2	...	...	1	...	22	...	
Kamharwara	23,080	...	5	...	1	2	3	...	12	...	
Khetwaree	29,177	...	5	...	3	2	1	...	12	...	
Girgaum	34,509	...	6	...	4	1	1	...	17	...	
Chaupatee	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	
Walkeshwar	16,024	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	6	...	
Malabarree	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Tarwaree	9,469	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Ramalhospoore	81,257	1	21	6	3	5	6	1	52	1	1
Parel	7,002	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
Sewree	5,049	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Sion	12,501	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Mahim	19,459	2	5	...	1	1	3	...	16	3	
Worlee	16,211	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	
Matoonga	32,502	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Non-Residents and Dukwara	...	...	3	2	...	...	6	...	16	...	
Bombay ...	816,562	8	120	32	28	29	39	4	353	17	
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years	...	3	129	8	28	29	39	4	301	...	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including those not specified).	Total reported birth in the week each sex & still-born.	
Bhoodhist—Jain, &c	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Brahmin	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Lingat	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Hindoo of other Caste	5	26	24	17	9	11	5	175	...	6
Hindoo outcastes	1	10	2	1	1	1	...	16	...	
Mussulman	1	32	5	6	14	11	1	92	...	
Parsee	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	13	...	6
Native Christian	1	4	3	2	...	1	...	15	...	2
Non-European	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	5	...	2
Non-African	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8	120	32	28	29	39	4	353	17	
Corresponding week 1869	2	102	...	34	61	5	4	306	32	

PASSENGERS FROM THE MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 700 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Probis, Rev. Mr. Rae, Mrs. Liebswager, and two Master Liebswagor, Mrs. Vanderstratten, Mr. Archibald, Captain and Mrs. Hay and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and five children, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Carr, Mr. Govindroy, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. HARBORD & Co.

ON Wednesday afternoon Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, was engaged in hearing the charge of cheating brought by Mr. Wilkinson, of Harbord & Co., Bombay, against Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla.

Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defence.

Mr. Farran in opening the case said there had unfortunately been several postponements of the proceedings, but certainly they had not been at the desire of the prosecutor, who had always been anxious, since the receipt of the account sales from England, to press the charge against the defendant. For the information of the other side, as well as for that of his Worship, he would briefly state the circumstances upon which the prosecution founded the charges of cheating, and cheating and thereby inducing the delivery of money. It appeared that in February last—which date was fixed by the time at which the Duke of Edinburgh paid his visit to Bombay—the defendant came to the prosecutor and asked him to procure cotton droppings for him, and the broker told him it was possible to procure such material, and accordingly went to a vendor of cottou of that description and obtained from him samples of cotton droppings. The broker seemed to have taken no action in the matter for about a fortnight after that, but to have kept the samples in his house. He then met the defendant in the Fort, and the defendant stopped him and asked if he had procured the droppings. The broker, Damjee Meghjee, told him he had procured samples, and that the price would be Rs. 200 a candy. The defendant replied that he could not pay so much as that, and that the broker must go and bring the vendor. The broker did so, and the vendor, Heerjee Veerjee, agreed to supply the cotton at Rs. 80 or Rs. 81 per bale. The cotton was then procured from this man. Sixty bales were got in the first instance, and an advance was made on these, but the charge was not founded on that transaction, though the cotton was of the same description. Subsequently an advance was obtained also on 55 bales, and it was in reference to that that this charge was made. At the time the advance was made by Messrs. Harbord and Co. on these 55 bales, the defendant represented to the broker of that firm that the cotton was Indapore cotton, a species of Compta cotton—Compta being the port at which cotton grown at Indapore was shipped—and on that representation Harbord and Co. made the advance. Before getting the advance, however, the defendant, as was usual in such cases, signed a bill of exchange drawn on Harbord, Wilkinson and Co., the correspondents in Liverpool, and also signed a letter of hypothecation. The learned counsel here read the letter of hypothecation, which was for 55 bales of Compta cotton, of good quality, valued at Rs. 6,875, and stated that defendant had drawn on Harbord, Wilkinson and Co. for £495, at six months' sight; and also the invoice stating that defendant had shipped 55 bales, being 27½ candies at Rs. 250. Now, it would be shown in evidence, he said, that instead of these bales containing 27½ candies, they in fact contained only 3 cwt. instead of 3½ cwt. each, so that there was 13½ cwt. less than there should have been. Cotton grown at Indapore was shipped at Compta, and classed under the general name of Compta cotton; and on the representation that it was Indapore or Compta cotton, Harbord and Co. advanced 49 on each bale, and Mr. Wilkinson would tell the Court the firm would not have made that advance, unless they had genuinely believed the bales contained Indapore cotton of the usual description, and not that worthless stuff purchased at Rs. 80; and he submitted that if he proved these facts, he would have made out a case under section 415 of the Penal Code, that relating to cheating. Subsequently to this cotton being shipped, the broker, who obtained the cotton and who in doing so actually pledged his own credit, and in fact became himself the vendor of the cotton, having become anxious—knowing these bales to be only 3 cwt. each, when in fact they ought to have been 3½ cwt. each—obtained from the prisoner an admission that the bales contained only 3 cwt. each. The learned counsel here read two documents given by defendant to Damjee, dated 13th and 14th of August, stating that the bales weighed only 3 cwt. each, and that in the event of any dispute the defendant was responsible; and then said the cotton was sent home, and that it was the peculiarly bad result of the sales that led Messrs. Harbord and Co. to make enquiries. They were fortunate enough to be able to find out the person who actually sold the cotton to the defendant, and in that respect he apprehended he would in this case be able to bring home the charges against the defendant by proof which in many cases it had been impossible to obtain, as there had been almost insuperable difficulty in obtaining evidence from home to show that the cotton was of a worthless description.

The Magistrate—That is the real difficulty. I took a deal of trouble, and really exhausted my right hand in a case brought by Jefferson, Campbell and Co., and at last sent it to the Sessions; but Mr. Justice Green seems to have thought I made so little of a case that he would not send it to a jury.

Mr. Farran—Two of the witnesses who were to prove the quality of the cotton were not in Bombay when the case came on.

The Magistrate—I did not consider it any slight on me for sending up the case.

Mr. Farran—Oh, no; and I do not think Mr. Green intended it so as such.

The Magistrate—I really ought not to throw cold water on your case at this stage, but there is great difficulty.

Mr. Farran—But I think I have overcome that in this case.

The complaint was then read over to Mr. Wilkinson, and sworn to by him. It was as follows:—

Mr. George Henry Wilkinson said—I am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Harbord and Co., merchants. On or about the 18th April last, one Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla, a Parsee merchant of Bombay, consigned to my firm fifty-five bales of Compta cotton and also sixty bales Compta cotton, shipped by the Euxine, for sale at Liverpool on his account and risk. I paid him an advance on the said bales, equivalent to £9 per bale, and the said vessel left Bombay shortly afterwards with the cotton on board, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the same were duly delivered in Liverpool. The said bales of cotton were represented to me by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla as being Compta cotton, good quality, and worth Rs. 250 per candy, and weighing 3½ cwt. each bale; and on the strength of such representation I made the said advance of £9 per bale. I have since discovered that the said 55 bales were worth and only cost Rs. 81 per bale, equal to about Rs. 189 per candy, and the said sixty bales were worth and only cost Rs. 80 per bale, equal to about Rs. 186 per candy, and that each bale weighed 3 cwt. only. I further say that the said bales were purchased by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla at the prices aforesaid. I have since learnt by telegram from England that the said cotton is rubbish and is not likely to fetch more than three pence per pound. I therefore charge the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla with having misrepresented the quality, quantity, and value of the said bales of cotton, with intent to defraud and cheat me, he well knowing at the time that they were not such as he represented them to be, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Farran said he would now proceed to call his witnesses, proposing to leave Mr. Wilkinson's evidence until its chronological order, at about the middle of the case.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, however, objected to that course. Mr. Wilkinson had just sworn that that representation was made to him, whereas his earned friend said it was made to the broker. His learned friend might recall Mr. Wilkinson, but the present was the time for cross-examination.

Mr. Wilkinson was then examined by Mr. Farran, in reply to whom he deposed—On the representation of my brokers, Runchord Hurridass and Shapoorjee Sorabjee, I made this advance which I speak of. What the broker Runchord said to me was translated to me by one Shapoorjee Sorabjee. After having received the bills of lading from defendant I paid him an advance of Rs. 4,400, Rs. 3,000, by cheque and Rs. 1,400 by cash. This was on the 14th of April last. This is a paper for identification, purporting to be a receipt for the money from defendant, signed in Gujrathee, which I do not understand. This exhibit is a cheque for Rs. 3,000 signed by Messrs. Harbord and Co., which I speak of on the 16th of April last. A consignment paper was made out in our office, sent out for signature and brought back. I cannot speak about the signature. This is the invoice that accompanied it. Subsequently I advanced the balance, Rs. 560-9-9. I paid it by cheque. After I paid this amount, I received this receipt. I made the advance of £9 a bale on his representation that the cotton on which I was making the advance was Indapore cotton. Indapore cotton is classed as Compta cotton in England. Fifty-five bales of cotton are equal to 27½ candies. That makes each bale weigh 3½ cwts. If I had known that the cotton on which I made advance was droppings, and that it only weighed 3 cwts. a bale, I would not have made the advance which I have already made. In the beginning or end of September last, I received advices from England, which led me to cause enquiries to be made in Bombay into this matter. I then lodged my complaint before the Senior Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson then cross-examined Mr. Wilkinson—Your firm, he said, is in trouble at the present moment?—A. It is in the hands of the Bankruptcy Court in England.

Q. That is what I meant by being "in trouble," and you have dealt very largely in cotton?—A. Yes.

Q. Looking to your liabilities and assets, your loss on cotton have been very great this year?—A. They have.

Q. May I say £100,000 or £150,000 this year?—A. I cannot tell you, though they will certainly not be anything like that.

Q. Can you tell me within £50,000?—A. I can't make any estimate, for I do not know what the cotton was sold at.

Q. I mean, looking to the newspapers, your liabilities seem to be about half a million?—A. So I see by the newspapers.

Q. Do you mean to tell me you don't know?—A. I don't know.

Q. Can you tell us what you can pay per pound?—A. No.

Q. Do you mean to tell us you can't tell us to a farthing or five shillings?—A. I can't tell.

Q. Do you mean to tell the gentleman sitting there in the chair that you can't tell whether you can pay a farthing or five shillings?—A. There was a talk of five shillings.

Q. Do you mean to tell the learned Judge you can't say whether you can pay a farthing or five shillings per pound?—A. I can't say, because the books are in London.

Q. You can't, because you have not seen the books?—A. No.

Q. But you have seen the books here?—A. I have.

Q. And can't you say from that what you expect to pay?—A. No.

Q. Do you mean to give the learned Judge that answer—that you can't form a conjecture as to the amount you can pay?—A. It is impossible to form any opinion at present.

Q. What is the extent of your liabilities? Perhaps we may get at it. You see I must get it. You have brought a very serious charge against this gentleman, and I want to know if there are not serious charges against you?—A. I believe the amount of our liabilities in Bombay is about £90,000—nine lakhs.

Q. And your assets in Bombay?—A. They are mostly secured creditors.

Q. What is the amount of your assets in Bombay, sir?—A. The amount of our assets I can't tell.

Q. Your liabilities are £90,000, and the probable amount of your assets, secured or unsecured, whatever you may call it?—A. Between £30,000 and £40,000.

Q. Well, now coming to the cotton market, what was the amount of your consignments of cotton during last year? I will ask you about Compta and Indapore by and bye; but what was the amount of your cotton consignments last year generally?—A. Well, we have shipped about 15,000 bales altogether.

Q. And what might be the value,—the purchase price which you paid for them, or intended to pay for them?—A. From £13 to £15, about an average of about £14, I think.

Q. Was any of that cotton droppings?—A. No.

Q. Now, are you sure of that? Do you mean to tell the learned Judge that in the course of the last twelve months you never shipped any cotton droppings?—A. Yes, I do.

Q. Have you never been accused of shipping cotton droppings?—A. Never; and I can prove to the contrary.

Q. You have been threatened with prosecutions, have not you, about cotton? Has no one ever threatened you for cheating or fraud in respect to a consignment of cotton?—A. No.

[Several questions were here put, the replies to which were not recorded by the magistrate, so that the explanation that would afterwards have been given in re-examination was not elicited.]

Q. Well, now, how long have you been in the cotton trade?—A. I have been connected with the cotton trade for about seventeen years.

Q. In India?—A. In India and Liverpool. I have been connected with India for three years.

Q. Have you never been in the Compta cotton country?—A. I have not.

Q. Have you ever been in the Indapore cotton country?—A. I have not.

Q. Your knowledge of geography is better than mine. Will you have the goodness to tell me where Compta is?—A. About 300 miles down south.

Q. And Indapore?—A. About 150 or 200 from the coast.

Q. So that they are about 150 miles from each other?—A. Yes; but cotton sometimes travels immense distances here.

Q. You know Indapore cotton is of inferior quality generally?—A. It is; it is worth about 1d. or 1½d. a lb. less than Dhollera.

Q. Than Compta?—A. No; perhaps about ½d. or ¾d. cheaper than the best Compta.

Q. Then I see you draw a distinction between Compta and Indapore?—A. Of course; cotton dealers call Indapore "half-caste Compta."

Q. I will take your own language. You have dealt largely this last year in Indapore cotton?—A. No; I have not. I made one shipment, I believe, of Indapore cotton.

Q. May I ask what you gave per candy for it?—A. I can't tell exactly without referring, but I think about Rs. 245 or 250 per candy. We made a small consignment to try it.

Q. Well, now, let me ask what took place before this prosecution took place. Are you really prosecutor yourself, or is there any one behind, and are you a mere puppet?—A. It is in my name, but our solicitor ——

Q. Well, I must put it more plainly. Are you the real complainant or the bank—that gentleman now behind you? Who is the real complainant?—A. Our firm being insolvent ——

Q. Answer the question. Are you the real complainant or not?—A. The expenses are guaranteed by the bank.

Q. Are you the real complainant or not? You know what I mean——

The Magistrate—The Queen is the real complainant.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Would you have made this complaint if the bank had not threatened you with a charge of fraud?—A. I believe I should.

Q. "I believe I should!" Did you in fact make any complaint until they threatened you? Be cautious, for it is going into black and white. Did you make any complaint until the bank threatened to proceed against you?—A. The bank never threatened to proceed against me.

Q. Do you mean to say to the learned magistrate that the bank never pressed you for this money?—A. They did not, for the firm was insolvent before they did so.

Q. Have you never been told, sir, that if you did not get a conviction in this case they would proceed and charge you with fraud?—A. Certainly not. They never said anything of the sort.

Q. Now, sir, I come to your information, and attend to me. You have sworn: "On or about the 16th April last, one Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla, a Parsee merchant of Bombay, consigned to my firm 55 bales Compta cotton, and also 60 bales Compta cotton, shipped by the Euxine, for sale at Liverpool on his account and risk. I paid him an advance on the said bales equivalent to £9 per bale." Now, sir, that was on the 18th of April. Did you ever in your life have any conversation with this old gentleman here (pointing to defendant) before the month of September?—A. I had not.

Q. Then have the kindness to explain to us what you mean by these words: "I paid him an advance on the said bales equivalent to £9 per bale."—A. He must have been paid the money.

Q.—Don't tell us about the word "must." "Must" is a word we cannot acknowledge here; answer yes or no. "I paid him an advance on the said bales equivalent to £9 per bale,"—is that true or false?—A. I did not pay him personally.

Q. Is that true or false?—A. I did not pay him personally.

Q. Is that true or false?—A. The money was paid to him in the usual way. I never paid money to the parties personally.

Mr. Farran—This is a most unfair way to put the question.

The Magistrate—I know very well what is meant, and understand very well how these things happen, with my knowledge of Bombay life.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Observe, he says—"The said bales of cotton were represented to me by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla as being Compta cotton of good quality." (To Witness)—Is that true or false,—that he made any representation to you?—A. He did not himself represent it to me personally.

Q. Is that true or false?—A. It was represented to me.

Q. You have not stated so. You say—"It was represented to me by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla." Is that true or false? I will not be driven from it. I have a right to have it on the magistrate's notes. Is that true or false?—A. He did not come to me personally.

Q. You may fence with me till doomsday, Mr. Wilkinson, but I shall have an answer to that question. I have a right to have an answer to that on the magistrate's notes. Is that sentence true or not?

Mr. Farran—I will put it to your Worship if that is a fair way in which to put it to the witness. It is clear the witness represents the way in which the money was paid, and I ask if it is fair to put this question in the way the learned Serjeant is doing—if the witness is bound to answer the question in that way.

The Magistrate here read his notes, which were as follows:—"When I said that I advanced defendant £9 a bale I mean to say that I sent the money to him. When I said the defendant represented the cottons to me to be of such a quality I did not mean to say he did so personally."

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Now, let us have this other clause. You say—"The said bales of cotton were represented to me by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla as being Compta cotton of good quality and worth Rs. 250 per candy, and weighing 3½ cwt. each bale." That is the very gist of the cheating. Was that representation made by him to you or not?—A. It was by his letter and invoice.

Q. Was that representation made by him to you or not?—A. Not personally, but by letter and invoice.

Q. You have no right to press that answer, and I will not have it.—A. That is the meaning of my affidavit. The letter and invoice represented what the shipment was. It is true he represented in his invoice that the bales were 3½ cwt. each.

Q. You have not stated so; you have said he represented that to you.—A. I do not state in what manner that can be added.

The Magistrate—I think that is as much as you can have.

Witness—It was represented to me by the broker and invoice, and the prisoner confirmed it.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—After you have made that long speech, attend to my enquiry. You say, "On the strength of such representation I made the said advance of £9 per bale." What explanation have you of that?—A. I sent the money to him.

Q. Did you pay it to him personally?—A. I paid the party he sent for it.

Q. How do you know he sent for it?—A. I got his receipt.

Q. How do you know he got it?—A. If he had not got it he would have come to me long before now.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Then am I to understand that though you stated in your information that he made this representation to you personally——

Mr. Farran—He did not use the word "personally."

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Well, he says, "The said bales of cotton were represented to me by the said Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Screwwalla as being Compta cotton." (To Witness)—You never had any conversation with him on that?—A. I had not.

Q. You never saw him before September?—A. I believe he was in the office, but I was busy at the time.

Q. Had you any conversation with him in the office?—A. I had not. He had offered other consignments, but I refused them until this occasion, because he wanted too much of an advance.

Q. Did he refuse to deal with you, or you with him?—A. He wanted £11 per bale, and I refused.

Q. Then you differed as to terms?—A. I refused the advance.

Q. You knew him to be a highly respectable man?—A. I always understood he was, and that was the reason why I took this consignment.

Q. Your metha or muccadum was a Parsee?—A. Yes, Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narilwalla.

Q. Is he with you now?—A. I believe he is about the Court.

Q. Do you know who was the muccadum or metha of the defendant?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you know a man of the name of Damjee Meghjee?—A. I know him. I know now that he was the person who transacted business for the defendant.

Q. Did you see him in any way in this transaction?—A. I did not speak to him.

Q. Did you see him or not? Don't evade the question.—A. I am not aware whether I saw him or not. He did not speak to me about this transaction.

Q. Was it your custom to make advances upon consignments you had never seen?—A. It was not our custom, only, in this instance we did it on the respectability of the shipper.

Q. Am I to understand that through the whole three years you have been in business here, this is the only occasion in which you did not inspect the cotton before seeing it?—A. I did not say this was the only occasion.

Mr. Farran—No. He said only it was not the custom.

The Magistrate, at the request of counsel for the defence, here said he had recorded the answer as follows—"It was not our custom to make advances on cotton which was not seen. On this occasion I relied on the respectability of defendant."

Witness—That is correct.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—During the course of last year, how often did you make advances without inspection?—A. We took only three native consignments during the year.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I did not ask you as to native consignments or European, specially.—A. This is the only one we took this year without seeing it, at least we had another from this shipper.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—You see you give an answer, and that contradicts it.

The Magistrate (to Witness)—You should consider before things are put down. This was not the only one?—A. This and another from Screwwalla were the only ones we did not see. We had another consignment from him.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Last year how many consignments had you which you did not inspect before you made an advance?—A. No others except those from our own brokers.

Q. During the whole course of last year you made no other advances without inspection?—A. That requires consideration. I should like to refer to my books before I answer that question, but to the best of my belief I did not take any other consignments without first looking at them, except from our own broker.

Q. Is it not your duty to go either to the press or to the ship to see the cotton, before making advances?—A. It was our custom to have a clerk at the press to examine the cotton before it was sent on board ship, and before we made the advance.

Q. And you did that, except on the occasions you have mentioned, during the whole of last year?—A. Yes.

Q. Relying on the defendant's great respectability as you say?—A. Yes.

Q. I presume that both this year and last year you had consignments through your firm in the names of very respectable people, Europeans and natives?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you make advances there without inspection?—A. No, I did not. But I answered that question before.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Not exactly in that form. Permit me to cross-examine you myself.

Witness—I don't think we had any consignments from Parsees last year except this one.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I did not ask about Parsees: I give you the whole wide population to run upon. Had not you consignments last year from persons as respectable as this respectable old gentleman?—A. I believe them to be as respectable.

Q. Did you examine the consignment in every instance except this?—A. I believe we did, except those from our own brokers, Doongersee Gopijee and Shapoorjee Cursetjee Nariwalla, which we did not examine unless they asked us.

Q. When you make an advance, as I understand you, do you not see whether the cotton is good or bad?—A. We see that except in the cases I have mentioned.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—But you did not in this case?

Witness—No, we did not; we gave the advance simply on the representation that it was Indapore cotton. The bill was drawn out in our office and signed in the usual way. I gave the money to the clerk who drew out the receipt and he took it away. The receipt is in the handwriting of Eduljee Sorabjee, our clerk. Whoever wrote it got the money.

Q. Do you intend to call Eduljee as a witness?—A. That depends on the learned counsel.

Q. Is not he in Court?—A. I don't know. Yes, I see him here.

Q. Did you not know that before?—A. I saw him downstairs.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson (to the Magistrate)—The principal witness is in Court all this time.

A Parsee—I am not summoned as a witness.

Mr. Farran—He is not in my brief.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson (to Witness)—What was the price of Indapore cotton at this time?—A. From Rs. 235 to Rs. 240 per bale.

Q. I presume you got an advance on that consignment?—A. I don't know.

Q. Do you mean to tell us you don't know what advance you got?—A. We were getting £10 or £11 at that time.

Q. To the best of your recollection what did you get? You have told us the price.—A. We got an advance of £10 or £11.

Q. You know nothing at all about the sales?—A. No; we had reports from Liverpool that it was worth 7¾d.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—We don't want reports. We have had too many already. That cotton for which you got £10 or £11 was inferior.—A. It was the best Indapore cotton.

Is it not inferior?—A. Of course "inferior" is a comparative term. "Inferior" to what?

Q. Now do you mean to express your surprise at my use of the word "inferior?" I ask you again is not Indapore cotton inferior?—A. It is inferior to the best Compta cotton.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran—When Europeans ship cotton through us, our constituents are mostly in England. Our principal consignments were on European account last year. Our brokers shipped a good deal that year. At the time I made advances at £9 a bale, Indapore cotton was worth in Bombay from Rs. 235 to Rs. 240 per candy. It is not usual for heads of European houses to see consignors personally. The business is done through brokers. This business was done in the usual way. It is usual for native consignors to send for money.

Mr. Farran—There has been a great fall in the price of cotton this year?—A. Yes.

Q. Rapid and unexpected, in consequence of the war between France and Germany?—A. Yes.

Q. And in consequence of that many highly respected firms of Bombay have come to grief?—A. Yes.

Q. And you believe that was the cause why your firm is in trouble, as my learned friend expresses it?

Witness—It is. The documents in this case have passed into the hands of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Our firm suspended payments about the middle of August last. The estate is in the Bankruptcy Court of London. After the suspension of this payment I had no personal interest in this prosecution.

The Magistrate—Every one is supposed to be interested in assisting the administration of justice.

Mr. Farran—Well he has no interest except as a subject of Her Majesty. Was it at the direction of the Chartered Bank that you took these proceedings?—A. It was.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Would your Worship compare that reply with the one he gave to me that he should have taken proceedings himself?

Mr. Farran stated in reply to the Court that the defendant was in the Insolvent Court, but added that he did not think the Commissioner would proceed with the hearing when he had it brought to his notice that the proceedings were before the Police Court.

The Magistrate—I don't think he would pay attention to what is doing here, he being a superior authority.

The case was then adjourned.

H. H. MULHARAO.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* understands from reliable authority that H. H. Mulharao will be installed as Gaekwar of Baroda by H. E. the Governor on his return from Kattywar. A correspondent of another native paper says that Mulharao was born in 1832, and that he is consequently at present thirty-eight years of age. It is said that Colonel Barr has, for the present, selected Mr. Venkutrao Govind Putwurdhur as confidential adviser to H. H.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—22ND DEC., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th Dec., 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 46 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st Dec., 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 21st Dec., 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 14 hours 48 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Dec., 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	7 13	0 8
,, Calcutta	6 3	0 1
,, Madras	6 25	0 20
,, From Galle	10 11	4 3

POLICE CASES.

ASSAULTS.—Two Mussulmans were charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with assaulting Ally Bux and Syed Ahmed Meer, and were each fined Rs. 10, half of which to go to the complainants.—Mooyakhan Gheendakhan was charged with committing an assault on the person of Munajee Pandoorung and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—James Evans, a European, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with being drunk and disorderly and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Nathoo Rahimtoola was sentenced by Mr. Connon to seven days' imprisonment for stealing a quantity of wool belonging to Topun Inderjee.—Chaydeen Ameer Ally was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee for stealing a jacket, and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attention of the Municipal Commissioner or other authoritative body should be drawn to the filthiness existing adjac

A TRAGICAL MISTAKE.

THREE MEN POISONED.

A MELANCHOLY accidental case of poisoning, which ought to serve as a warning to servants to keep their hands from picking and stealing, occurred on Friday last at Nungumbaukum, in the house of Messrs. Stephenson and Beaufort, and resulted in the death of Nutchetrum, Nullathumby, and Bungaroo, servants of those gentlemen. It would appear that Nullathumby on Friday took from a godown in the house, a jar containing some white powder which he thought was arrowroot. He then mixed the powder with butter and sugar and baked the mixture into cakes, of which he ate some and gave some to his fellow-servants. The other two deceased partook freely of the same, but a fourth servant merely tasted it, and finding the taste disagreeable, refused to eat any of it. Very shortly afterwards the three deceased became very sick. Medical aid was sent for, and all that could tend to relieve the sufferings of the men was resorted to, but Nutchetrum and Nullathumby died about two o'clock next morning. The police came to the place, and finding Bungaroo in a dying state, brought in Mr. T. G. Clarke, the senior magistrate, who resides at Nungumbaukum, to take the deposition of the man. The dying man stated that he, Nullathumby, had made cakes out of some white powder which he mistook for arrowroot, and that he himself and Bungaroo and Nutchetrum had eaten of the cakes and shortly afterwards became sick. The man died a few hours after giving his deposition. The powder in the jar being examined was found to be arsenic. The coroner held an inquest on Saturday evening on the bodies of the three deceased. The evidence of the witnesses showed that the poisoning was a pure mistake. A portion of the powder in the jar has been sent to the medical examiner for analysis, pending which the inquest has been adjourned.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 19.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—A petition to be signed by members of the Church of England in the diocese of Calcutta is in circulation, in which Parliament is asked to reject any bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

WE hear that the portrait of the "first gentleman in Europe" in kilts has been found in one of the lumber rooms of the Banqueting Hall in a sad state of dilapidation. The "pooches" have eaten half the face and most of the legs, and have on the whole taken a mean advantage of His Royal Highness' unprotected position. We are afraid that Coles, C. B., will hardly look upon the picture as a favourable specimen of "Indian products."—*Madras Times*, Dec. 19.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—General Tom Thumb and his troupe bade farewell to Madras on Saturday, and proceeded to Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer Mooltan. The little people made their last appearance before the Madras public on the night of Friday last, and attracted a crowded attendance. The performance was quite as successful as the previous entertainments of the troupe. His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram was present.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 19.

MANDALAY has taken to civilization with a rush. The telegraph has been erected between Mandalay and the frontier customs house at Menhle, beyond the Irrawaddy, and messages are now regularly received. The Burmese language has also been modified to suit the telegraph dial system. The Mint has been improved, and die-cutters are hard at work, turning out a more handsome coinage. Stamped papers are about to be introduced, as the King sees in it an excellent way of increasing the royal income while introducing regularity into his courts of law. The system of law is also to be changed in order to assimilate it with our own, and postage on correspondence is to be introduced. All this is very satisfactory; but to show, we presume, that he does not embrace civilization indiscriminately, His Majesty still regulates his domestic concerns by the auguries of his fortune-tellers. The last instance of their power over him is the removal of his Water Palace from its projected site to Thayetmao.—*Pioneer.*

CURIOUS.—A contemporary in his search for the real cause of the disproportionate sickness among sepoys abroad, as compared with that of sepoys in India, has chanced upon a most curious discovery. The climate of Burmah or the Straits is, it is true, damp and feverish, but then equally so are the climates of such stations as Cannanore, Mangalore, Mercara, and others on the south-western coast of India, and it is therefore necessary to look for other causes of the general break-down in the health of natives when on foreign service. In doing so, our contemporary has discovered that the root of the evil is in the rations. They are not inferior in quality, but there is too much of them. The sepoy abroad finds he has got more to eat in a day than he can manage, so he sells the extra quantity. From this his love of pence leads him on to sell more and more of his food until actually he reduces himself by starvation to illness, and has to be sent to the coast. Meanwhile this sepoy, in the receipt of probably about thirty rupees a year, will remit to his family, or put by in the Government Savings' Bank, as much as sixty or eighty rupees! This is not a single case but the rule; for instance, two companies of a regiment which lately returned from foreign service lodged in the bank Rs. 6,371 within two years.—*Pioneer.*

A PAGE OF INDIAN HISTORY.—It is well known that during the mutiny of 1857 a large number of Government notes passed hands at nominal rates. This was owing to the idea (sedulously circulated by our enemies) that the British rule would never be re-established in India. But even this idea was evidently limited to certain classes, and was not shared by all ranks of the people; for all Government notes readily found purchasers, though the sales were undoubtedly at low rates,—in some instances as low as 20 per cent., and even less. Of all places in India, perhaps the largest number was sold in the city of Lucknow. This was due to exceptional causes. The aristocracy in Oude possessed considerable wealth in notes, and the aristocracy as well as the citizens in Lucknow being Mahomedans, were generally inimical to our rule, and were influenced largely by this feeling to dispose of property, which they were only too willing to believe would be of no value to them hereafter. In the purchase at these rates many amassed large fortunes; in the city of Lucknow alone notes to the value of many lakhs having passed from hand to hand at nominal rates. But the native bankers were the principal dealers. They at least seemed to have realized the true state of affairs. Towards the close of 1857, and in the early part of 1858 when events underwent a sensible change, the rates rose considerably, and even reached as high as 50 and 70 per cent. Some of these sales have been the cause of much litigation, since an important suit was instituted several years ago in the Civil Court of Lucknow for the recovery of certain notes sold during the mutiny to Sah Bunarsee Dass, the plaintiff being a member of the aristocracy since dead. It was contended that the notes were sold by his brother, Mokurrum-ood-Dowlah, in collusion with the purchaser. The suit was tried by the late Mr. Fraser, who dismissed the case, mainly on the ground of collusion between the plaintiff and his brother Mokurrum-ood-Dowlah. The Judicial Commissioner affirmed the order of the Civil Judge. On appeal to England the Privy Council reversed the orders of both courts and directed the case to be tried on its merits. The case *has* now therefore been "tried on its merits" by the present Civil Judge of Lucknow. The enquiry, we understand, occupied several days. The points involved are most difficult and involved. The result is that Mr. Lincoln has dismissed the suit again. But there appears to be a difference of opinion between Mr. Capper, who was lately officiating Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, and the Civil Judge as to the gist of the case. Mr. Lincoln nevertheless adheres to his former opinion. As the case is now in appeal before Sir George Couper, the Judicial Commissioner, we shall refrain from any remarks on the merits of the suit. But some rather remarkable incidents appear to have come under review during the trial, which deserve to be noticed. The plaintiff appears to have been associated in the rebel cause, and is alleged to have been in the habit of visiting the durbar of the celebrated Mammoo Khan, the incidents connected with whose trial are well known in Oudh. Mokurrum-ood-Dowlah, the brother of the plaintiff, is said to have extracted the notes from the kotree, and appropriated them to his own use on the day that the battle of Chinhutt was fought. The English cannon was playing in the streets of Huzrut Gunje a day or so after the last purchase by the deceased Sha Bunarsee Dass. Another curious circumstance is that both the parties to the suit have died since the institution of the suit, and the case is now being fought out by their representatives. —*Pioneer.*

CHINESE MEDICINES.—The *New York Medical Record* says:—"In a work taken from the library of a Chinese physician, we find a catalogue of one thousand and twelve medicines, of which there are from metals and stones 128 kinds. Grasses and vegetables, 813 varieties. Trees (whether the medicine be found in the root, trunk, bark, leaf, flower, fruit or seed), 177. From the human body, 20 kinds. From animals, 91 kinds. From fowls and birds, 34 kinds. Bugs, worms, reptiles, shell-fish, turtles, &c., furnish 91 kinds. Fruits, 40 kinds. Of the cabbage, turnip, and melon families, 28 kinds. The list of medicines taken from the human body is as follows: Hair, cut fine and used in plasters; curly hair woman's hair, dandruff, tooth filings, ears, navels, vestiges of finger and toe nails of pregnant women, which nail-pairings are reduced to ashes by burning; bone of the forehead, reduced to ashes; beard of the upper lip; blood; the placenta; the gall."

"THE PALACE OF TRUTH," OR A NEW COMEDY.

QUITE a new theatrical sensation has been produced by the advent of an original English comedy at the Haymarket Theatre. It is so long since any dramatic piece has appeared that was not copied or translated from the French, or that could be in any sense said to be fresh or novel, that we had almost ceased to believe in the possibility of an English dramatic author existing. Mr. S. Gilbert, who wrote "The Bab Ballads," the son of a Mr. Gilbert, author of the "Shirley Hall Asylum," and other novels, has produced a fairly comedy, called *The Palace of Truth*, which deserves the highest possible praise, for its freshness, elevation of sentiment, and sparkling dialogue, with the additional merit that it is an attempt quite out of the beaten tracts of such ventures, and is as remote from the ordinary fiery stimulus of the modern drama, as from its inanity and forced hilarity. In outline it is a fairy story; but in its character, and in the representation of their emotions, it is a comedy. The key to the plot is to be found in the sudden compulsion of a certain number of characters in ordinary life, to speak the truth. Each of these personages is pursuing his individual scheme of aggrandisement and ambition, of treachery and love, selfishness and vanity, when by the wand of an enchanter each and all are compelled to throw off the cloak of decorum or hypocrisy, which has concealed his projects, and appear in their native colours. The most singular complications may be imagined. These the dramatist has arranged with considerable skill and with peculiar acumen and discrimination with a view to effective comedy, and the result is one of the most whimsical and amusing satiric comedies which has been produced for some years on the London stage. The first act opens at the seat of a middle-aged monarch played by Buckstone, of a somewhat mercurial and convivial turn, who rejoices in a splendid queen slightly given to jealousy. They have one lovely daughter, betrothed to a charming prince, who is reputed to be passionately devoted to the princess, and the court is made up of a model lady of honour, "chaste as ice and pure as snow," a very Diana in manners and habits, two or three courtiers of the traditional type, one of sullen mien, who plays Timon to the rest, and a complete coquette of the girl of the period type. The dialogue informs us that the monarch is possessed of a Palace of Truth, to which he occasionally retires to test his courtiers' merits, he himself being protected by a talisman in the form of a small casket or box. Armed with this, all his people, who enter within the fairy walls, are compelled to speak the truth unwillingly, he alone by virtue of the talisman being free from the necromantic influence. To test the fidelity of his daughter's love for the prince Agemar, he proposes to resort to this palace with his court for a month's holiday. His chamberlain, the only *confidant* of the monarch and in the secret, acquiesces, and the curtain falls on the first act, and on a picture of a very regal court indeed, in which, by duplicity, fawning, intrigue, and jealousy, the courtiers preserve their dignity and position, very much like courtiers in ordinary life. The second act opens in the Palace of Truth. All is at once changed, and the genuine comedy of the contrast in the various characters gives rise to the most whimsical results. The bland officers of the court are compelled to speak openly of each other, as they think and all the petty enmities, meannesses, and cowardices, of which each and all are guilty, shine out. It transpires that the princess, a true woman, loves her future husband with a most unselfish passion. He, on the contrary, a vain coxcomb, horrifies his innamorata by confessing that all his passion is one of gratified vanity, that he likes her, it is true, but some one else much more. One of the attendants, who has heretofore passed for a great musical authority, confesses his ignorance of the most elementary principles, and declares himself an impostor. Another, who has passed for a gallant knight, frankly admits his cowardice. Complications, cleverly arranged, follow upon various to follow, but at the end of this act the prince has abandoned the princess, who is in despair, for one of her attendants, who passes as the perfectest piece of virtue, the model lady of honour; the courtiers are at daggers drawn, the queen is supremely jealous, and the king, who has lost his talisman, is in the most direful agonies of reckless and unwilling confession, and placed quite out of the pale of forgiveness by his injured wife. Happily the last act restores all things to their proper place and line. The lady Mirza, the model maid of honour, drops the talisman, which she had purloined from the king, and appears in her true colours as a designing schemer. The prince possesses himself of it, and restores it to the king, who contrives by its means to regain his lost position with the queen. The prince and princess are reconciled,—he cured of his vanity and folly, she of her rivalry with Mirza. The courtiers are restored to their old habits and vanity, and all ends happily; the dramatist, having achieved a most genuine success by the absurdity of the situations he has realized, and by the vivid contrasts he has effected by this sudden change in the manners and habits of his puppets. The dialogue is bright and sparkling, and in some instances brilliant, and altogether the success was as unequivocal as it was deserved.

In addition to this admirable play, there have been two burlesques produced—one by Burnand at the Vaudeville—a travestie of Sheridan's *Critic* of the very poorest manufacture, both in plot and in puns; the other at the New Royalty by Reece on "Dick Whittington and his Cat," as ridiculous in its word splittings and as void of sense as most of these are—most music-hall and most melancholy of modern entertainments.—*London Letter*, Nov. 25.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE telegraph has brought us the information that the Russian army is hereafter to be recruited on the Prussian plan. At present the Russian military organization is the exact opposite in all essential particulars to that of Prussia. The change now announced involves therefore a complete reversal of the existing system. At this moment, however, we are concerned rather with the system as it is than with the system of the future. In the event of a war, it is the existing Russian army, and not a Prussianized Russian army which would take the field.

The Russian army is recruited partly by conscription, partly by selection, partly by voluntary enlistment, partly by irregular levies. The latter mode of recruiting is in vogue among the Cossacks and the inhabitants of the Caucasus; in Finland the enlistment is all by voluntary engagements; in Poland by conscription; in Russia itself by ballot and selection. An annual levy is ordered by Imperial ukase, to the extent generally of about 4 per 1,000 on the whole male population; which would yield about 100,000 men. In troublous times the proportion is greatly increased; and during the Crimean war it rose as high as 51 recruits per 1,000. The exemptions are very numerous. Thus, all nobles are exempt; the clergy, notable" merchants, natives of Siberia, some religious sects, persons who do not wish it, etc with certain orders and distinctions, and others. The Cossacks and inhabitants of the Caucasus, also, who furnish irregular troops, are not liable to the conscription. Then a number of trades and professions may claim temporary exemption, such as Government servants, lawyers, medical men, engineers, architects, schoolmasters, professors, &c. It is permitted to a conscript to find a substitute, either in the form of another recruit or by the payment of a certain sum of money in excess of what the Government would have to pay to obtain a "voluntary" recruit. When a levy has been decided upon, each commune is charged to produce a certain quota of recruits; this number being calculated on the basis of the last census, and without reference to the number of permanent or temporary exemptions. In Russia proper the recruits are taken by ballot from all classes of each commune, except the class known as "peasants of the Imperial domain," from which the recruits are taken by selection, the largest families of males being made to furnish the greatest number of recruits. The limits of enlistment are from twenty-one to thirty years of age; the minimum height is about 5 feet 1 inch. In Poland the conscription is universally enforced on all males between twenty and thirty years of age, with the exception of those enumerated in a table of exemptions. In Finland all persons between seventeen and forty may enlist, the enlistment being purely voluntary. A recruit *may also* fix the duration of his service at from three to twelve years. Those who do not exercise this discretion serve six years. The Russian conscript or selected recruit is liable for fifteen years, of which twelve are with the colours and three on furlough. But, in peace time, it is generally thought sufficient to keep the soldier eight years with the colours, the balance being spent on furlough. Thus, it will be observed, there is in Russia no reserve army at all, in the Prussian sense of the word. Re-engaged soldiers receive a medal and a chevron as a distinction, with extra pay, which is further increased at the end of the first three years of re-engaged service. It is obvious that such a system as the above must be an enormous drain upon the resources of the country, and it is not surprising that the Prussian system is about to be substituted.

Russia may be said to have two distinct armies—the Regular Army and the Irregular Army. The recruiting of the former we have described. It is divided into the active troops and the local or sedentary troops, the latter consisting of the depôts, garrisons of fortresses, troops of instructors, local troops in Government towns, &c., the details of which different bodies cannot be here set forth. The active troops comprise 47 divisions of infantry, each of 4 regiments, and each regiment consisting of 3 battalions; 28 battalions of riflemen; 3 divisions of cavalry, of from 4 to 8 regiments each; 4 regiments of dragoons of the Caucasus; 47 brigades of artillery, each of 3 batteries; 8 brigades of horse artillery, each of 3 batteries; 11 battalions of engineers, and 6 half battalions of sappers.

The Irregular Army consists of two bodies—the Cossacks and the irregular troops of the Caucasus. Each district of Cossacks has to furnish a certain military contingent, of which the larger proportion is disbanded during peace. The duration of service varies from twenty-two years in the division of the Don, up to forty years in the division of Transbaikal—about one-third being local service only. The service is not continuous, no man being required to serve with the colours for more than three years at a time. The Cossacks find their own horses and equipment. The name Cossack is generally associated exclusively with cavalry soldiers. This is an error, as there are Cossack infantry and Cossack artillery, the horses and matériel of the latter being provided by the Government. The irregular troops of the Caucasus are not numerous, comprising only three regiments, of six battalions each, a few squadrons, and the permanent militia of Daghestan and Terek.

M. Schnitzler, in his work on the institutions of Russia, gives the following as the strength of the Russian army upon a war footing:—

	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Guns	Total
REGULAR ARMY:—						
(a) Active Army	692,996	49,926	70 53	17,592	1,536	831,048
(b) Local or Sedentary Army	284,292	18 513	27,747	7,637	64	338,193
Total of Regular Army	977,293	6 ,56	98,278	25,16	1,60	1,169 230
IRREGULAR ARMY:—	35,39	139,892	7,761	—	22	182,913
(a) Cossacks						
(b) Irregular troops of the Caucasus	1,784	4 CX	—	—	—	5,784
Total of Irregular Army	37,174	43 92	7,361	—	22	188,427
Grand Total of Russian Armies	1,014,467	312,01	105,639	25,160	1,2	1,357,657

THE NEW SCHOOL BOARDS.

THE agitation as to the school boards is growing to a climax as the 29th—next Tuesday—the day of election, approaches. Every dead wall throughout the metropolis is placarded with the addresses of the candidates, and it has ceased to drizzle—it now rains and pours—addresses. The four members proposed for the city of London are two clergymen, a barrister, and a merchant,—the Revs. W. Rogers and C. Mackenzie, G. W. Hastings, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P. These four have been selected by the Metropolitan School Board, and it seems most probable that they will be elected. Mr. Morley, the member for Bristol, has been long known for his efforts in the cause of education, and was for twenty years the chief supporter of the Homerton college. Mr. Hastings was Chairman of the Social Science Association, is a member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, and member of the Diocesan Board in his own county, and an Honorary Secretary of the Reformatory Union. The Rev. C. Mackenzie was the founder and is the President of the City of London College, is a prebendary of St. Paul's, and the Rector of All Hallows, Lombard Street. The Rev. W. Rogers is the Rector of Bishop-gate, and was the founder of the St. Thomas Charterhouse national schools, and was also one of the Royal Commissioners for education, so that it may be said that the city of London is likely to be well represented by men of a liberal type, admirably qualified for the task by predilection for the duties they undertake to fulfil.

Three lady candidates only appear. Among the London constituency, Miss Garret, the lady doctor, and a sister-in-law of Professor Fawcett; Mrs. Grey, a relative of Earl Grey; and Miss Davies, a sister of the Rev. Lewellyn Davies. Of these three, it is assumed that the two first may probably obtain seats. Miss Garrett is undeniably a lady of considerable capacity and practical ability, and Mrs. Grey has given long attention to education, and has written on the subject, and is moreover very actively supported. There are two titled gentlemen seeking seats among the different metropolitan districts,—Lord Lawrence of Indian fame, and Lord Howard of Glossop,—who will represent the Roman Catholic interests.—*London Letter*, Nov. 25.

THE RECEIPT OF LETTERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

PARIS, NOV. 17.

WHILE Paris is waiting the arrival of balloons from Tours charged with the millions of letters lying in the provincial post-offices, we have to depend for our few solitary letters from the exterior upon adventurous couriers passing safely through the Prussian lines; a feat which is evidently attended with considerable difficulty, as only a single authentic instance of success has been recorded. The *Journal des Débats* furnishes us with some interesting particulars of the adventures which befel this amateur letter-carrier.

On Saturday, the 15th of October, one of the couriers charged with taking letters to the provinces and bringing back replies, managed by crawling along on all-fours to pass the Prussian posts established between Stains and Dugny. His destination was Amiens, and he much as their town by almost invariably following the line of the northern railway. He reports that the Prussians are working this line between Villiers-le-Bel and Clermont, and that they have replaced the bridge of Laversine between Oriel and Chantilly—blown up by the French—by a bridge of boats. The trains from Villiers-le-Bel arrive on the left bank of the Oise, and travellers and merchandise are transported over to the right bank, where a train is waiting to convey them to Creil. French civilians travel side by side with the German soldiers, and our messenger, getting into a train at Creil, found himself in a compartment with two Prussians who carried their politeness so far as to offer him a cigar. From Clermont to Ailly-sur-Noye he found the circulation interrupted, and at this latter place commenced the portion of the line still worked by the French.

At Chantilly the Prussians have established large warehouses in the splendid stables of the domain. It is here they store the provisions obtained by requisitions throughout the country as far as Breteuil and Montdidier. The peasants are obliged to bring these provisions in their carts as far as Chantilly, or at least to Clermont, whence they are sent on by railroad. Generally in the localities which the courier passed through, the inhabitants have not suffered much. The demands of the invaders, expressed in polite language, are tolerably moderate. As a rule they pay for all they take from the peasants in drafts upon the vanquished; but sometimes they will pay in money and at a remunerative rate. In certain towns occupied by them the French post continues to work, and they only arrest the postman at intervals. They are installed in the principal localities, and on all the strategical points at Beauvais, Creil, Chantilly, Clermont, Senlis, &c.; they hunt in the vast forests which cover the whole of the eastern part of the department of the Oise, and allow the inhabitants to pursue their ordinary occupations unmolested. At the moment when this courier passed through the country sowing was being carried on, and beet-root gathered in. A few of the sugar manufactories were working by permission of the Prussian military authorities. Everywhere perfect order reigned, and one would have thought that a time of peace had it not been for the remains of barricades which encumbered the roads. Generally speaking, the towns are subjected to requisitions of money. At Senlis, since the arrival of the Prussians, they have imposed a contribution of 3,090f. per day. One day a Prussian soldier lost his gun, and, as it was not found, a fine of 2,000f. was imposed upon the town. On the 19th of October the courier arrived at Amiens. At the railway station, doubtless well watched, he was arrested and taken to the commissary of police, and then to the prefecture, when, having justified his mission, he was set at liberty. He waited at Amiens six days for the arrival of the replies to the letters which he had put in the post.

On the 21st the approach of a Prussian corps was signalled, and Amiens having decided to defend itself, the generals was immediately beaten and every one ran to arms. The National Guards of Boulogne, Abbeville, and Doullens, summoned by the telegraph, set out to the aid of the 15,000 regular soldiers garrisoned at Amiens. But, as the town was known to be solidly barricaded and the citadel well guarded and armed with sixty cannon, the Prussians judged it prudent to renounce their enterprise. The arrival of General Bourbaki with 25,000 men was awaited at Amiens, as these forces, joined to the 15,000 troops already there, would form the nucleus of an army, consisting of some 40,000 men.

On Monday, 24th, the courier set out again for Paris, and arrived without any noteworthy incidents at Louvres, where the Prussians have a park of artillery, about 1,400 men, and as many horses. Information of the events of the 30th, 27th, and 28th to force the Prussian lines, he decided on the 29th at all risks to enter Paris. Having left Louvres, he arrived at Goussainville, and there met the ambulance carts which the Prussians were sending out of Pierrefitte and Gonesse as a measure of precaution. It was the day of the occupation of Le Bourget by the French troops.

On the 30th he was perceived at Moulinneuf, between Stains and Dugny, at about half-past six in the morning by two Prussian sentinels who called to him and told him to stop. Without calculating the danger to which he was exposing himself, for he could not swim, our courier threw himself into the little river Rouillon and hid himself in the water up to his neck. He remained thus an hour and a half, during which time one of the two Prussians sought for him everywhere, poking among the weeds with a pole and endeavouring even to pass the river on a plank, which was happily too short, while the other with loaded gun kept watch at the point where he had disappeared.

At length the two Prussians, doubtless thinking him drowned, gave up their search and went away. He then quitted his hiding place, struggled through the artichokes and crossed two other canals, after which he threw himself without hesitation into the marshes between Le Bourget and La Curneuve, knee-deep in water. Having crossed the railroad from Paris to Soissons and passed over the Plaine des Vertus, wet to the skin, shivering with cold, harassed with fatigue and excitement, he at length succeeded in entering Paris by the Porte de Flandre.

The idea, extravagant as it seems, of a balloon guided by eagles is said to have been seriously started in Paris. Experiments have actually been made with eagles from the Jardin des Plantes, fastened to a car, in presence of M. Rampont, Director General des Postes; M. Cassina, Chef of the Service of the Department of the Seine; and M. Mattel, Principal Receveur; and, it is said, with a satisfactory result. From four to six vigorous birds are to be harnessed to the balloon, and these will be guided by an aëronaut by means of a piece of raw meat attached by a string to the end of a rod in front of them, which the voracious birds will vainly endeavour to reach, as it will be always advancing before them. When it is desired to change the direction, the conductor will turn his beefsteak either to the left or to the right, and upwards or downwards, according to whether he desires to mount or to descend, the hungry birds all the while following the raw meat with renewed ardour. What next?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE Princess Louise exhibits a portrait of a Canadian lady at the British Institution, which excites a great deal of attention, and possesses much merit. The Princess Royal has two sketches, "The Church Door" and "The Little Anglers," marked by taste and feeling.—*London Letter.*

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, ex-editor of the *Lanterne*, and recently member of the Provisional Government, has turned gunner, and donned the uniform of a private of artillery in the National Guards. The new recruit is as blind as a bat—so much so that he was in the Chamber of Deputies he could not see President Schneider.

THE *Home News* considers it has "good authority" for stating that the Russians have already fifty iron-clad monitors at Nikolaieff "drawing not more than 18 feet of water." Not more than 18 feet of water! We presume they draw a great deal less, or they will have some trouble in navigating the Bug, and getting into the Black Sea at all.—*Pioneer.*

WE presume that Mr. Worth, who lately effected his adventurous exit from Paris per balloon, is the great man of that name. For aught we know of him that "he had £100 at command" we should rather think he had. We fear some husbands will almost regret that none of the Prussian bullets which pierced his balloon settled the account of its illustrious occupant. But Mr. Worth is at any rate a prisoner. We say *is*, though it is a month since he was captured, because the telegraph has not announced his release (as it surely would), and because the German Generals, with the fear of their wives before them, would not easily surrender so delicate a prize.—*Pioneer.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When incitement weather checks the circulation of the blood, and renders the skin, an alterative is required to expel them entirely from the body through some other channel. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the speediest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or impoverishing the blood because fonia dit ecretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and purifying the latter. By this salutar proceeding disease is arrested at its source, its sins and nonviews averted, and the nervous structure saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

782 Saladin, Rankin—Blay & Mackintosh.
750 Parana, England—H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1378 Balkamah, Robinson—E. Bates & Co.
891 Caranjah, Glenderson—Forbes & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Steward—E. Bates & Co.
1826 Gitana, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1200 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.
1263 Victoria Cross, Cowley—J. L. Willcox.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1746 Atlantic, Mellin—The Captain.
566 Cannanore, Patromellans—H. B. Touche & Co.
1174 Don Quixote, Nelson—The Captain.
589 Winslow, Darmand.
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